### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

SCOTT EASOM, ADRIAN
HOWARD AND JOHN NAU on
behalf of themselves and
on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

Vs.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:20-CV-02995

US WELL SERVICES, LLC

Defendants.

ORAL DEPOSITION

KYLE PATRICK O'NEILL

January 10, 2023

ORAL DEPOSITION OF KYLE PATRICK O'NEILL, produced as a witness at the instance of the Plaintiff and duly sworn, was taken in the above-styled and numbered cause on the 10th day of January, 2023, from 10:03 a.m. to 1:26 p.m., before Terrilyn Paul Crowley, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, reported by a Texas certified machine shorthand reporter at the offices of McDonald Worley, P.C., 1770 St. James Place, Suite 420, Houston, Texas, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the provisions stated on the record or attached hereto.

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you have like a building out there? Is it a warehouse where you store equipment?

- A. Yeah. In each of those locations we had, you know, a large warehouse -- not -- large building that included bays to bring in heavy equipment to operate on. It had, you know, front offices. Would have some training rooms, a locker room, things like that.
- Q. Would the -- on the operations side, would the fleet workers ever go to these -- what do you call those facilities, by the way?
- A. Districts.

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- Q. The general area is a district, but I'm talking about the building itself where they would house the equipment.
- A. Still call it the district. So it's -- those -- district office.
  - Q. We'll call it district office.

Would the fleet workers on the operations side ever go to the fleet offices?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And what would be the reason why they would go there?
- A. It would depend -- depends on where the work was located. If the work was less than

- Q. That was going to be my next question. And why did you keep a close eye on the price of oil?
- A. Because the price of oil and natural gas does have a impact on the activity levels of our customers and so the activity levels of our business.
- Q. Is there a point at which the price of oil -- and it's measured in per barrel, right?
  - A. Correct.

Q. And when I go from this point forward, I'm referring as the price per barrel. Okay?

Is there a point where the price of oil falls so low that it becomes unattractive for your customers to continue to drill?

- A. Yes.
- Q. What is that -- from your understanding and your experience in the last 20 years working in the oil and gas industry, where is that point?
- A. It's constantly changing, and it depends on the location and, you know, a lot of technical aspects of it. But currently, you know, right around -- there are bands, right? So, you know, if you're above \$70, almost everything works, lots of activity. 60 to 70, you start to see, you know, activity kind of drop, but you're not going to see a whole lot of difference between 62 and 68. It's

39 1 going to be pretty consistent within these bands. 2 Then I think another break point is the, you know, 3 probably every \$10 increment, you kind of see a step function change. 4 5 Q. Based on your experience, where is the 6 point where the company's customers reach a breaking 7 point and they send a message to you that they don't 8 want to continue using your services? 9 MR. KORN: Object to form. Every time that you kind of have one of 10 Α. 11 those \$10 increments or around that size of a 12 movement, you'll start to get, you know, requests for 13 pricing concessions. You know, I think the -- again, there's no exact number, but, you know, if you get 14 below \$50, then you're at real risk of activity 15 16 severely dropping off. 17 Q. And do you remember how the price of oil fluctuated during the first 90 days of 2020? 18 19 That's a loaded question. I remember that Α. 20 period of time being extremely volatile on a lot of 21 different levels. 22 0. During the first quarter of 2020, were you paying close attention to the price of oil as you 23 24 have done throughout your career?

Yes, we're -- yes.

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40 In the first month, what was your forecast 0. of -- to be clear, in January 2020, what was your forecast of what the rest of the year was going to look like? MR. KORN: Object to form. Just his general, his personal forecast? MR. KENNEDY: Yeah. We were optimistic. We had seen activity Α. levels increase through Q4 of 2019. We had ramped up and actually hired -- I don't remember the exact number, but we had hired a lot of people to be able to staff up fleets and get those to work. I believe we had all of our equipment or maybe all except for one fleet operational, and we expected that to continue throughout the year. And I remember specifically thinking that pricing was going to -- pricing for our services were going to improve, which is why we ramped up activity. Do you remember a significant price change

- Q. Do you remember a significant price change between the first week of January through, say, the first week of February?
- A. I don't remember. No, I'd have to go back and look at the chart.
  - Q. Was there a point where the price of oil

price of oil, were you -- tell me if I have it right.

Were you monitoring it to the point where you were

questioning whether your customers were going to need

your services?

A. We were -- we always monitor the price of oil to -- because it is an indication of kind of the direction of, you know, activity levels. It's more likely for you to get dropped by a customer if oil prices decline, you know, or continue to decline and stay there for a while. If they're rising, you -- you know, you're monitoring that to hopefully pick up new work and/or, you know, increase your prices.

But, yeah, we were trying to anticipate what was going to happen and think about, you know, all sorts of different scenarios.

- Q. What led to the company's decision to lay off the -- to have the mass layoffs in March of 2020?

  MR. KORN: Object to form.
- A. It was the -- being notified by several customers that they no longer needed our services and being unsuccessful in winning new work. We were scrambling, dropping prices, doing everything we could to try to keep those fleets working to keep as many people employed as possible. But once there was no work, nothing for folks to do, the company didn't

57 when the -- there was a mass layoff, I think it 1 2 was -- was it March 18th when the mass termination 3 letters were sent out? Α. 4 Okay. 5 Q. How soon before that was the decision made to terminate those people? 6 7 MR. KORN: Objection, asked and 8 answered. 9 Go ahead. I don't remember exactly when it was -- the 10 Α. 11 decision was made. It would have been kind of the 12 day when we knew the fleet was coming in and we had 13 nothing in the pipeline. We knew there was no work and there was no hope of getting additional work. 14 Look, I get it, COVID happened. 15 Q. It was a big issue, lots going on. What I'm trying to 16 17 understand is kind of unravel this ball of yarn to 18 figure out the steps that took place. 19 Here's where I'm having a little 20 If there were 3 or 400 people that were trouble. 21 laid off in or around March 18th, it just seems that some of those people could have received notice 22 earlier as opposed to telling them all in a single 23 24 Because the way in which the customers were 25 canceling contracts wasn't all in one day.

over a period of time, right?

A. Yes.

MR. KORN: Wait, wait. Object to the form. Objection, asked and answered.

Subject to my objections, you can answer.

A. Yes, the customers canceled contracts or rigged down the fleets on various days or gave us notice that they were going to. So then there was still work to be completed. So they would say, okay, finish up this pad or this well or this area, but then, you know, you're done after that. So that could have taken -- that could have been a day, it could have been, you know, several weeks.

During that time frame, we were talking to every single customer out there trying to find additional work for that. And, you know, we had some leads. We thought that we were going to be able to win some work, and at the end of the day we were unsuccessful in those attempts. But it wasn't until pretty close to when we had the mass layoffs that it was clear that, all right, we have no work and we're going to have to lay folks off.

Q. Why couldn't you provide them additional notice than no notice at all?

everything's on track, and then call you the next day and say, just got a call, we're shutting everything down. So it's not perfectly correlated to price. I wish it was. It would make it a lot easier.

- Q. In the midst of all the layoffs, did the company in March also lay off any management or executives?
  - A. Yes. Several.
  - Q. Who?

- A. Nathan Houston, our COO; Chuck Johnson, VP of operations; Robert Kurtz, our VP of maintenance and power generation; Mark Wolf, our general counsel; Richard Hoffman, I believe he was the VP of HS&E.

  I'm sure I'm missing a few folks. There were a few layers of management that were also let go.
  - Q. When were they laid off and why?
- A. I don't know the exact dates. But again, in looking at all the different ways to save costs and to, you know, reduce the cost structure to try to keep our fleets operating, you know, it became the realization that we could probably streamline at the senior management levels and save costs and try to reduce our cost structure.
- Q. Was this part of the company's decision to, you know, be in survival mode in order to move